THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII-No. 51.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Peace Congress at Washington on the lat of April-The Belligerent Republics of South America and Spain to be Represented, Etc.

We have received the following highly important circular from the State Department at Washington to the belligerent republics of South America and the Spanish Government, proposing a Peace Conference to be held at the national capital on the 1st of April next. The replies of the Governments to which it is addressed have not yet been received, but it is presumed that a favorable answer from all of them will soon be sent, notwithstanding that previous proposals of a similar nature were rejected by some of the Pacific re-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 1867 .-Sir:-It is known to the belligerents that the war which has for some time been carried on between Spain and the allied republics of Peru, Chili, Bolivia, and Ecuador is attended with deep concern to the people and Government of the United States. On more than one occasion the President has called the attention of the belligerents to this interesting fact, and has tendered such good offices as seemed practicable, with a view to bring about a pacification. These tenders have not hitherto been definitely accepted by the parties.

The House of Representatives of the United States, concurring with the sentiments of the President, on the 17th of December instant adopted the following resolution:-

Whereas. Wars desiructive to commerce, and injurious and prejudicial to republican institutions, have for some time been carried on between Spain and several of the South American States on the Pacific coast, and also between Paragnay and Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic on the Atlantic coast, now therefore

therefore
Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Executive Department of the Government that the triendly offices of this Government, if practicable, be offered for the promotion of peace and harmony in South

The President is thus called upon by the most numerous branch of the Legislative Department of the United States Government to renew the efforts which he has hitherto made. I have, therefore, the honor to submit, by means of this circular letter to the several parties concerned, the following propositions on the part of the United States, namely:-

First. That a conference be held at the city of Washington on the 1st day of April next, to consist of Plenipotentiaries of Spain, Peru, Chili, Ecuador, and Bolivia, authorized to treat of all matters in difference between the belligerent parties, jointly and severally, and to consider and agree upon terms of a perma-nent peace, which shall be equal, just, and honorable to all the belligerents.

Second. That Spain shall appoint one of said plenipotentiaries, and each of the allied belligerent republics before named shall appoint one; but each of the belligerent republies may if it choose confer its power upon a plenipotentiary who shall be named by any other of those republics, so that it shall be within the option of the allied republics to appear either by one or more plenipotentiaries.

Third. That each of the plenipotentiaries may act under the direction of the Government or Governments by which he is appointed; that no resolution of the Conference shall be effectual or obligatory for a determination or suspension of the war or the establishment of peace unless agreed to by all the members of the Conference, and to be afterwards sanctioned and ratified by the Governments of each and all the belligerent parties; and that in any protocol or other paper which the Conference may think it expedient to submit to their respective Governments, or to the President of the United States, the representative of Spain may act on her part, and a majority of the plenipotentiaries of the other belligerent republics on their part.

Fourth. That the President of the United States will designate some person to attend and preside in such conference, and use good offices in the forms of information and advice in facilitating the objects thereof; but he will have no power to vote therein, or to assume any obligation on the part of the United

Fifth. The President of the United States will, in case of disagreement on the part of the plenipotentiaries, designate some State or sovereign, not the United States, nor one of the belligerents, to be an umpire to decide all questions which shall be referred to him by the conference, and the decision of that umpire, he consenting to act as such, shall be made upon the protocols and other documents and proceedings of the conference, and shall be conclusive and binding upon all the parties.

Sixth. The expenses of each plenipotentiary attending the conference will be de frayed by the State by which he is appointed. The conference will have accommodations as to a place for transacting its business furnished by the President of the United States.

Seventh. An armistice shall take place as soon as the belligerent States shall have communicated to the Government of the United States their acceptance of the propo sitions, and shall continue until the termina tion of the conference.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Alexandria Charter Election—The Commissioners Refuse the Votes of the Freedmen.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- According to the information from Alexandria, Virginia, the Republicans held a mass meeting at Lyceum Hall, which was largely attended by the colored men, and after addresses by the Republican candidiate for the Mayoralty, George G. Tucker, and others, they were instructed to offer their votes to the Commissioners of Election, but if refused, that committees would take them. This morning this course was pursued by the colored men, and the Commissioners ruled that they could not receive their votes. In consequence, places were opened for the reception of their votes. Latham, with some of the citizens, waited on the President of the United States, to inquire as to the right of the colored men to vote, and was by him referred to the Attorney-General. The latter officer declined to give his opinion on the question in so short a time, but said he was inclined to think they would not be thus entitled until the Government had, formally taken possession of the State. General Canby, commanding this Department, in response to a request from Governor Pierpont, made the necessary arrangements for a sufficient military force to be on the ground to preserve order, if necessary. Two companies of the 12th In-fantry, under command of Colonel Stanhope

I in person, arrived in the propeller Rucker from Washington last night, and about daylight this morning three companies of the 5th Cavalry arrived, the whole being under com-

mand of General Emory, who has his quarters at the office of the Freedmen's Commissioner. A telegram from Alexandria received tonight says the election passed off without disorder. Latham was re-elected Mayor by 63 majority. The negro vote was not received by the Commissioners, but recorded by the radical candidates for the municipal offices. The radical white vote is 56. It is reported that more than 1000 negro votes were recorded.

The following letter from Governor Pierpont was received prior to the election:-

RICHMOND, March 1.—To John Hawkhurst, Esq., Alexandria, Va.—Dear Sir;—In reply to your favor asking my opinion as to who are to vote at the municipal elections this spring, under the act of Congress known as the Sherman bill, providing for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, commonly called ernment of the Rebel States, commonly called the Military bill, I have the honor to answer that I have examined that law. All male citi-zens over the age of 21 years are entitled to vote at all elections, except those disqualified. The colored people are undoubtedly entitled to vote under the bill, at your municipal election, if the bill passes Congress before the election day comes. I am yours, etc. F. H. PIERPONT.

OBITUARY.

Clark B. Cochrane,

The Hon, Clark B. Cochrane, an ex-member of Congress from the State of New York, died at Albany yesterday, after being confined to at Albany yesterday, after being confined to his room nearly all the time since the last election. Mr. Cochrane was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, May 3, 1815, and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York. He devoted himself to the study of law, and at the same time took an active part in State politics. In 1844 he was chosen a member of the Assembly, on the Democratic ticket, from the county of Montgomery. He was one of the primitive Barnburners; supported, in 1848, Van Buren and Adams, and in 1854, vigorously opposed the Kausas-Nebraska bill. Since that time he has acted with the Republicans. In 1856 he was Adams, and in 1854, vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Since that time he has acted with the Republicans. In 1856 he was elected from the Schenectady District to the Thirty-fifth Congress as the candidate of the Republican party, receiving 9719 votes against 6123 cast for Rossiter (Democrat), and 5936 cast for Smith (American). He served on the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He was in 1858 re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress by a majority of 1261 (he receiving 10,581, and Goodyear, Democrat, 9820 votes), and served as a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims. His term as a member of Congress having expired, Mr. Cochrane made his residence at Albany, where he has ever since been a leading member of the Republican party. In 1854 he attended the Baltimore Convention, and in 1865 he was elected to the Assembly from the Albany City District. Last fall he was a candidate for reelection, but was defeated by Mr. Robertson. Mr. Cochrane was universally esteemed for his kindness of heart, snavity, and genial temper, and his death is deeply mourned by a very large circle of personal friends. and his death is deeply mourned by a very large circle of personal friends.

Arthur N. Aplin, At one time connected with the newspaper press in New York and Jersey City, subsequently a telegraph operator, and lately engaged in the Associated Press office in this city, died yesterday afternoon of consumption, in Jersey City, in the thirty-first year of his age. He was a young man of excellent mind and heart, and possessed of amiable qualities and genial humor that made him very popular among his acquaintances. He leaves a widow and one child and numerous friends to mourn his early decease.—N. Y. Herald.

Antiquity of Billiards.

Judge Caton, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has written a letter to Mr. Phelan, or New York, which cannot fail to interest those who amuse and exercise them-

selves at this favorite game:
OTTAWA, Ill., January 3.—MICHAEL PHELAN— Dear Sir:—I take the liberty of calling your attention to a passage in the English translation, by O'Reilly, of Abbe McGeorghegan's "History of Ireland," page 82, as furnishing pretty authentic evidence that the game of billierds was in use, at least in Ireland, nearly one thousand years before the return of the Knights Templar to Europe from the first crusade, which you give in your admirable work on billiards as the first authentic date of the introduction of the game into Europe. Our author, on the page referred to, as he says, "merely to show the singular tastes of those early times," gives the substance of the will of Cathrie More, a sub-king of Ireland, who reigned over the district of Lienster, and who died in the year A. D. 148. I quote:— "To Drimoth be bequeathed fifty billiard balls of brass, with pools and cues of the same materials; ten tictacs of exquisite workmanship; twelve chess boards, with chess men." By-the-way can you inform me what is "tictae?" Does Dryden refer to it when he says:—"Play attic, and lose the Indies"—as we would say, "Play at pin and lose a kingdom," to show a violent contrast? confess to feeling much interested in being car ried back more than seventeen hundred years, and shown the amusements of a people so far removed from the centres of civilization, though indoubtedly more learned and refined than any other of the Northern nations. Here we find them practising billtards and chess, which can interest those only of cultivated minds and Yours truly, J. D. CATON.

Barnum, the Iron Man, Refuses to Take the Stump with Barnum, the Show-

133 IS 33 .. SALIBBURY, Conn., March 1 .- The following is Mr. William H. Barnum's reply to the invitation of the showman to stump the Fourth Congresonal District of this State:-

LIME ROCK, Conn., February 25 .- Mr. P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport, Conn.—Dear Str:—I have received your letter of the 21st instant, asking me to meet you at various towns in the Fourth Congressional District "in a public discussion of the important political issues of the day, on each week day evening from the 4th until the 30th day of March, inclusive." My business engagements are such, during the period you mention, that I must necessarily devote all the time my health will admit to these; therefore cannot meet you as you propose. I agree with you that it is important the people should vote understandingly, and I trust they will. As regards its being due to the voters of the Fourth Congressional District that they should have an opportunity to examine their candidates, I may say that I was honored by the nomination without any solicitation whatever on my part, and I must trust them to judge from my past life whether I am a proper person to represent them in the Fortieth Congress. Thanking you for the invitation, I am, dear sir, truly yours, W. H. Barnum.

The President and the Laws.

Those who fear that President Johnson will refuse to carry out the provisions of the Military Reconstruction bill may find a small verbal grain of comfort in the remark he makes in his yeto that he "will not voluntarily become a party" to its enactment. He evidently had his eye on that clause of the Constitution which requires that the President shall execute the laws of Congress, and which does not make it necessary that he shall act voluntarily or according to the internal matiens of his eye recording to the internal matiens of his eyes. cording to the internal motions of his own will. It is quite apparent from the President's words that he anticipated that the action of Congress, by the passage of the bill, would be such as to compet him to carry out its provisions, regard-less of his private sentiments.

EUROPE.

THE CABINET CHANGES - DECLINATION OF THE COLONIES BY THE DUKE OF BICHMOND-THE

LONDON, March 5 .- The Duke of Richmond has declined the Colonial Secretaryship, and the Duke of Buckingham, to whom it was subsequently tendered, has accepted the posi-

Nothing has transpired to show whether the other members will accept or decline. As

Colonial Secretary—Duke of Buckingham, in place of Earl Carnaryon; Secretary of War —Sir John Pakington, in place of Lieutenant-General Peel; First Lord of the Admiralty— Sir Strafford Northcote, in place of Sir John Pakington, made Secretary of War: Under Secretary of the Colonies—Hon. H. J. Corry, n place of Adderly; President of the Board Trade-Hon. Stephen Cave, in place of Sir strafford Northcote.

HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR BUFFALO.

A Man Brutally Butchered with an Axe-Arrest of the Suspected Parties,

A fiendish, and probably successful, attempt was made to murder an old man named Mr. Jacobs, at Black Rock, last Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The victim was employed as nightwatchman in the fire-brick works Hall & Sons, located on Scajaquada creek. The cry of murder was heard, and as soon as possible Captain Rhinehardt, with a force of men, repaired to the building, where they found the old man weltering in his gore, and ap-parently dying, from the effects of injuries inflicted upon his head with an axe, which was found lying near the spot. He was removed as soon as possible to his residence on Niagara street, near the North Buffalo Hotel, where his wounds were attended to by Dr. Dayton. Mis head was found to be badly mangled, and but little hope was entertained of his re-

covery.

The police immediately set about discovering the perpetrators of the deed. It was ascertained that Mr. Jacobs had received sixty-one dollars it sundown as the wages of himself and son-inlaw, and it was surmised that this money was the object aimed at by the assailants, but fortunately Mr. Jacobs had sent the money home by his son in-law. A number of men were seen to visit the place a little while before the cries were first heard, and during the excitement which followed, their efforts to fasten suspicion on somebody else were so marked as to create mistrust, and five were arrested. Their names are Thomas Kelly, William Carr, Thos. Bowers,

David Carr and Owen McCarthy.

At last accounts the victim was lying in a state of unconsciousness, unable to give any account of the horrible affair.—Buffaio (N. Y.)

MEXICO.

Liberals Operating Between Puebla and the Capital-Movements of Maximilian, Etc. Etc.

Washington, March 6 .- The Mexican legation have received communications from Vera Cruz dated the 22d ultimo. Porario Diaz has thrown portion of his troops between Puebla and the Capital, thus almost completely cutting off the

transmission of mails.

The French left Puebla on the 16th, and it was rumored that Diaz had captured that city. Maximilian and Marquez had left the capital at the head of four thousand men, and impressions prevailed that they were either going to the coast or to capitulate with Juarez tor an armis-tice. The communication also says that Maximilian, Marquez, Miramon, Mejia, Castillo, and all their troops were completely defeated near

Queretaro on the 16th.

The French transports were arriving daily, and the troops were embarking with activity. Almost all of the men who acted as Maximilian's Ministers are leaving the country. A Mexico city correspondent says Maximilian and Miramon, with their troops, went in the direction of Queretare on the 14th ult., and thought it probable that a battle would soon be fought. The probability is, therefore, that the report reterred to above of their defent by Escobedo on

the 16th, reiers to a late battle, and not to the former engagement at Aguas Calientas. The Liberals were closing in upon the capital, and the commencement of a siege was only a ques-tion of a few days. The American Consul at Vers Cruz had protested against the quartering of French troops upon resident Americans, but his communications were apparently ignored. One American citizen was arrested for re-tusing to supply quarters when called upon. The protest finally had some effect, however, and the quartering was discontinued. Only one small United States bunboat was in port, the Tahoma. About eight thousand five hundred troops had already embarked for France. I ham Harris, the Tennessee ex-Governor and ex-Confederate, had gone to Havana, where, it

SOUTH AMERICA.

Sildell, Benjamin and others.

is supposed, he is to meet Breckinridge, Mason,

The Chilian Government's Financial Scheme-The Proposed Peace Congress at Washington, Etc.

New York, March 6 .- Chilian letters dated at Coquimbo, February 4; Valparaiso, February 2, and santiago, January 25, have been re-ceived. The Government was deliberating on a scheme to raise money, and the English and French Ministers had advised their countrymen to refuse payment of the contributions that are

ordered to be forced. It was highly improbable that any truce with spain would be entered into by the allies, and the proposition to enforce a loan was condrmatory of reports to that effect. It was well un derstood that propositions for mediation had been received from Mr. Seward, in which he invites representatives of the belligerent powers to Washington for consultation, and suggests that the President be authorized to appoint some neutral power as umpire for the arrangement of differences respecting international laws and courtesies, without, however, interfering with the terms agreed upon between the interested Powers. The Chilian Government will confer with her allies before accepting the proposition; but it is probable that it will be finally accepted. There appears to be a lack of

hearty sympathy between Peru and Chili. The issue of two million dollars in treasury notes had been authorized by Chili, and it was probable that the sum would be augmented to five millions. The United States steamer Dakota was in port. The Tuscarora had gone to the Fejee Islands to punish the savages for some barbarities on American seamen. The Nyack left for the southern coast on the 1st

ST. DOMINGO.

Treaty of Commerce with the United

States. New York, March 6.—A Havana correspond-nt states that the text of a treaty of amity between the United States and St. Domingo Gov-ernments had been sent to the United States for final ratification, as it had been already accepted and ratified by the Government of General Cabral. There is nothing in the treaty concerning the Bay of Samana.

The New Reconstruction Law.

the Department of State, of the act to provide

for the more efficient government of the Rebel

States, and the act regulating the tenure of

certain civil offices, both of which, it will be

Official publication is made to-day, through

WASHINGTON, March 6.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON. DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM ACCEPTS. [SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

now arranged the new men are:-

recollected, were passed by the two Houses of Congress over the vetoes of the President. The Present Session of Congress. The disposition in both Houses of Congres grows strenger to make the present session very brief, and there is some talk of adjourn ing as early as Friday of this week or Monday of next. The Speaker has announced that he should appoint none of the Standing Commit-

tees unless otherwise instructed by the House, except those on elections, rules, and mileage which would have immediate business to act upon. There is considerable speculation as to the formation of the Committees, but if the course above indicated is pursued, the Speaker will have abundant time as well as abundant material for his purposes. As to the time of reassembling, the opinion is also quite general in favor of meeting again in September or

The Finance Committee of the Senate. The country will regret to hear that Senator Fessenden has announced that he will no onger serve on the Finance Committee of the Senate. The labor of this position has been so great as to seriously affect the Senator's health; nevertheless his retiracy from its chairmanship, though succeeded by so able a man as Senator Sherman, will occasion profound regret among all who valued moderation, integrity, and untiring industry, com-

bined with great ability, in the person of this thorough legislator and statesman.

Reconstruction in Virginia. Private information received here indicates the rejection of Governor Pierpont's recommendation to adopt the Sherman Reconstruc-tion bill. In the Virginia Legislature resolutions were introduced recommending such a course, and referred to the Commtitee on Federal Relations, but the action on them has been decided by caucusing, which resulted unfavorably to the proposition.

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY GOVERNORS.

Commanders for the Five Districts.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, March 6.-The President will proceed to execute the new Military Recontruction bill at once.

He will send to the Senate the following ominations as soon as practicable: Commander of the First District, embrac-ing Virginia and North Carolina—Major-General James M. Schofiel 1. Second District—South Carolina and Georgia

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles. Third District - Alabama and Florida-

Major-General Thomas Jefferson Woods. Fourth District-Mississippi and Arkansasajor-General Winfield Scot Fifth District - Louisiana and Texas-Major-General Philip Henry Sheridan. These will be all confirmed at once by the

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Bank Defalcation Again—The Snow—Lent Services, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, March 6 .- Snow fell last night to the depth of six inches.

All of the Catholic and Episcopal churches have service to-day, celebrating the commencement of the Lent season. It is now ascertained that the entire defalcations in the Mechanics' National Bank

small sales at \$7@7.25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The market is nearly bare of prime Wheat, and this is the only description for which there is much inquiry. Sales of 700 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$3: Southern do. at \$3@3.15; and white at \$3:15@3.35. Rye ranges from \$1.30 to \$1.35 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 98c., in store and from the cars, and \$1 afloat. Oats are in good request. Sales of 800 bushels at 62c. Nothing doing in Bariey or Malt.

There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed, and 300 since its charter, fifty years ago, amounts to over half a million of dollars. at 62c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt,
There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed, and 300
bushels old sold at \$7.75. Timothy may be quoted
at 3.60@3.75. Flaxseed is selling at \$3.20@3.25.
A sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was made at
\$35 \$\overline{\text{von}}\text{ con.}
Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with
the contraband article, which sells at \$90.\(\overline{\text{spin}}\text{\$\overline{\text{spin}}}\text{\$\overline

FROM PITTSBURG TO-DAY.

Sad Affair—The Snow, Rain, and River-Conjugal Infelicity—Business, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Pertsburg, March 6 .- A sick man named homas Dallas was dangerously hurt yesteray, by being thrown off the city cars by a onductor for having a window open. The onductor was held to answer. The snow of this morning has turned to a

disagreeable cold rain. The water in the river is receding. Forty divorce cases are before our Courts Twenty-four of the applications are made by wives and sixteen by husbands.

MARINE DISASTER.

Business continues dull.

Steamer Andalusta Burned at Sca-Ten Lives Lost-Arrival of the Officers at Charleston, Etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6.—The steamer Manhattan arrived this morning, bringing aptain West and part of the crew and pasengers of the steamer Andalusia, from New York for Charleston, which was burned at ea, off Hatteras, on Sunday evening. The fire originated forward of the boiler.

In the confusion, the Purser, Edward North, of Charleston; James McMullen, Third Engineer; Frank Dougherty and Antoine Martin, seamen; Jacob Lockman, of New York, Pilot; Michael Griffin, Porter; Hugh Farmer, Stoker; and four gentlemen passengers, names not yet ascertained, became missing, and are supposed to be lost. The Andalusia and cargo are a total loss. The hose and reel intended as a present from the New York firemen to the Columbia firemen was on board.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, March 6. - Stocks excited and

New York, March 6.—Stocks excited and fluctuating, and now somewhat stronger. Chicaso and Rock Island, 93%; Reading, 103%; Canton Company, 44; Erie Rallroad, 52%; Cleveland and Toledo, 115%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92%; Michigan Central, 105%; do. Southern, 70%; New York Central, 105%; do. Southern, 70%; New York Central, 105%; Illinois Central, 115; Western Union Telegraph Company, 40%; Cumberland preferred, 25; Virginia 68, 55@58; Missouri 68, 90@92%; Five-twentles coupons of 1862, 109%; do. 1864, 107%@107%; do. 1865, 107%@107%; New Issue, 105%; Ten-forties, 97%; Seven-thirties, 105%@105%; Money at 6@7 % cent. Sterling Exchange, 8%; at sight, 9. Gold 135%.

New York, March 6.—Cotton dull and de-

New York. March 6.—Cotton dull and declining, at 31c. Flour steady; sales of 7000 barrels and unchanged; Southern, 300 barrels, unchanged. Wheat quiet and dull. Corn dull and unchanged. Beef steady at \$2231@2237½. Lard dull. Whisky quiet and steady.

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE THIRD EDITION OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Wednesday, March 8, 1867.]
The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Govern-

ment bonds were inactive and lower. June 7:30s soid at 105½, a slight decline; 106½ was bid for July '65 5-20s; 109 for '62 5-20s; 105½ for August 7:30s; and 99½ for 10-40s.

Railroad shares continue the most active on

the list. Reading sold largely at 501@504, no change; Catawissa preferred at 294, no change; and Pennsylvania Railrond at 56, no

ern; and 44 for Consolidation.
In Canal shares there was very little move

ment. Schuvikill Navigation preferred sold at 30%, a slight advance, and Lehigh Navigation

at 52, no change. 14 was bid for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; 53 for Wy-oming Vailey Canal; and 18 for Schuylkill

Navigation common.

In the Money market there is no material change to notice. Funds are plenty at 5 per cent. on call on Government loans, and at 6 per cent. on first class collateral. Prime bills are

discounted at 7 to 6 per cent, per annum. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 136½; 11 A.M., 135½; 12 M., 135½; 1 P. M., 135½, a decline of 1

The New York Tribune this morning says:— There is no change in the rate of money on call, but here is more scrutiny as to collaterals and borrowers.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 6 .- The depression which

any demand for shipment, and the home con-sumers purchase very sparingly. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine at \$\$@875; extras at \$9@10.50; Northwestern extra family

at \$11@12.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11.50@13.50; and fancy brands at \$14.50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at \$7@7.25. Prices of Corn Meal are

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THEBMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.
CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Ella, Foote, Port Spain, Trinidad, J. Mason & Co.
Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, Cardenas,
Schr Alha, Smith, New Orleans, D. S. Stetaen & Co.
Schr P. Leary, Gullis, Matanzas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Lucy D. Higgins, Portland, Wannemacher &
Maxfield.
Schr Paugusset, Waples, Boston, J. F. Justus.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque American Lloyds, Park, 15 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co. Schr Caroline, McClintock, 5 days from New York, with mase, to captain.

Schr George Twibell, Miller, from Baltimore with coal to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Maria Miles, Hansen, for Philadelphia, to load for Hamburg, salled from New Bedford 3d Inst. Schr Vraie, Mason, from Turks Island for Philadelphia, at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Schr Dirigo, Baker, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford 3d Inst. Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Stamer Frances, Symmes, hence, at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 6.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, Steamship Cella, from London.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Delaware Cross Ledge Light Vessel will be replaced on her station on or about the 7th inst.

Buoys Nos. 2 and 3, at Absecom Inlet, N. J., have

The Lighthouse Board has given notice that the upper and lower Cedar Point Light Vessels will resume their stations in the Potomac river on the 10th inst., from which they were removed at the beginning of the winter season. They will continue till coid

Washington, March 1, 1897.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Arrived, steamship Heary Chauncey, Gras, from Aspinwall.

Steamship Sarstoga, King, from Richmond, Steamship Sarstoga, King, from Richmond, Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, from Washington, Schr Annie Bell, Prindie, from Ponce, Schr Enterprise, Coombs, from Cornwallis, Cleared, steamships Java, Moodle, Liverpool: Alabama, Deaken, Vera Crur, Nightingale, Breaker, New Orleans: Leo, Dearborn, Savannah; ship Eddymlon, Williams, Savannah; barques Newcastle, Armstrong, Liverpool: King Bird, Davis, Marseilles; Alexander, Thompson, Turks Island; Alpha, Woodman, Demegara; schrs Navigator, Perry, Granada; Ocean Queen, Jones, Antigus.

Washington, March 1, 1867.

Barque Frank Lovett, from Bermuda, Brig Brilliant, from

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

October, 1865, 104.

on the closing price last evening.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELBGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 6. Philadelphians at the Capital.

There are many Philadelphia politicians here, and the expected early adjournment of Congress makes them particularly anxious about the disposal of certain Federal offices in and about Philadelphia. Second Internal Revenue District. James Freeborn and William McMichael are orged for the Assessorship of the Second Dis-trict. Both of these gentlemen are radical Re-

change; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 564 for Minebit; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 542 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28 for Philadel-phia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 122, no change; 20 was bid Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Wal-nut; 26 for Girard College; and 65 for Tenth and publicans, and are supposed to be backed up by Senator Cameron's friends. Fourth Internal Revenue District. It is understood that Alfred Adolph will be ominated for collector of the Fourth District, Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment, at full prices; Manu'acturers' sold at 32½; 109 was bid for Sixth Nat onai; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 32 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 61 for Commonwealth; 95 for West-

No Philadelphia appointments have been sent into the Senate to-day. The Senate Finance Committee.

The cause of Mr. Fessenden's declination to serve further on the Senate Committee of Finance is his feeble health. It is probable that a Committee on Appropriations will be created in the Senate to releve the Finance Committee of some of its labor, in which case Mr. Fessenden may consent to serve.

The Tariff Bill and the Proposed Recess. An ineffectual attempt was made in the House to-day to bring up the Tariff bill, and get it referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and the House adjourned over until the morrow, that the work of the session might be blocked out in caucus to night. The opinion prevails that the caucus will decide in favor of a recess until October.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

there is more scrutiny as to collaterals and borrowers. Unon Governments money is had at 5@86, and upon mixed collaterals 6@7 per cent., with little doing among brokers at less than 7. Commercial paper is not ready of sale unless of the highest character. Ordinary paper sells at full legal rates, and names not widely known at high prices.

By involuntary sections of the Bankrupt act, power is given to a creditor, for very slight cause, to throw a debtor into the Bankrupt Court, and cause his preperty and assets to pass into the hands of a receiver. This will contract the credit system, and tend to lower prices; for it makes cornering and monopolising dangerous undertakings, if based on credit, as they almost always are. Washington, March s.—Mr. Ramsev presented a petition for the improvement of the Minnesotariver.

Air. Harlan presented a petition for an appropriation for the erection of a Post Office at Keokuk. Ordered to lie upon the table until the committees were formed.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the interior to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of Brigadier-General Simpson on the Pacific Railroad and its branches. Adopted. ing dangerous undertakings, if based on credit, as they almost always are.

Exchange is again lower. The decline in rates has brought out rather more buyers, but the supply of bills predominates over the demand. We quote London prime bankers', 60 days, 1086010814; London prime bankers', 819tt, 1081408; London prime commercial, 10714010714; Paris bankers', long, 3 200321814; Paris bankers', 810tt, 5 171405 1614; Antwerp, 5 223405 22144; Swiss, 5 223405

Adopted.

Mr. Sherman called up a resolution just announced
rom the House for the appointment of a joint resoution to revive and continue the joint Committee on Retrenchment.
Mr. Anthony introduced a resolution to add to the standing committees of the Senate a Committee on Appropriations, to consist of seven members. Areed to.

House of Representatives.

The reading of the journal of yesterday having been ispensed with Mr. Stevens presented as a question to privilege, the credentials of Mr. Hooper, delegate rom Utah, who thereupon took the cath prescribed | Reported by Dehaves & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS, | 100 cm | 100 c

from Utah, who thereupen took the eath prescribed by law.

The Rev. Mr. Boynton, Chaplain of the House, also took the eath of office.

The first business in order was the motion to suspend the rules pending at the adjournment yesterday. In order to permit Mr. Price (Iowa) to introduce a bill amendatory of the national currency law. The bill prohibits banking associations from withdrawing, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of their capital, and from making dividends greater than their net profits, Mr. Price proposing to have the bill referred to a select committee, composed of such of the members of the late Committee of Banking and Currency as are members of the present

Banking and Currency as are members of the present Banking and Currency as are measured.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) said he was one of that number, and that the propesition was to refer the bill to a committee of resuscitation. He preferred, if this was an urgent case, that it should have immediate action, and, with the consent of the gentleman from lows, he would move to proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) deemed the proposition unusual and unprecedented, and said he would move to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, when appointed.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 south Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 135‡ @135‡; Silver & and £5, 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17‡; do., July, 1864, 16‡; do., August, 1864, 16‡; do., October, 1864, 15‡; do., December, 1864, 14‡; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10½ when appointed.

The House re-used to suspend the rules, and therefore the bill was not introduced.

Mr. Thomas (Md.) presented the petition of J. J. Mr. Thomas (Md.) presented the petition of J. J. Stewart, cootesting the seat of Mr. Phelps, of Maryi land. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Speaker proceeded, as the regular order of business, to call on the States for resolutions. Under the call, resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make personal inquiry into the selzures of champagne wines, made by the New York Custom House in 1856, referred to in the recent report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and cause all such presecutions to be discontinued, if in his opinion the shippers and importers have not been guilty of wiful neglect or intent to defraud the revenue.

Atter a brief discussion between Messrs. Banks and has "characterized the market for some time past still continues, but prices remain without quotable change. There is a total absence of

After a brief discussion between Messrs. Banks and

After a brief discussion between Messrs. Banks and Hulburd, the resolution went over till to-morrow. Mr. Hubbard (N. Y.), directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement showing what number of Collectors of Customs, Naval Officers, Surveyors, Inspectors of Customs, aids to the Revenue and other Officers, have been removed since the 3d of March, 1895, the increase of salaries paid to their successors, etc. Adopted.

By Mr. Ward (Ky.) reciting the statement made by an ex-member of the Cabinet (Mr. Blair), in a public speech at Baltimore, that the testimony given in behalf of the Government in the assassination trials was suborned, and that Mrs. Surratt was convicted and executed without any evidence of her guilt, and directing the appointment of a select committee to examine thoroughly finto such charge, and report thereon, and to sit during the recess.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Semate.

HARRISBURG, March 6.—Mr. Schall called up the clincorporating the city of Allentown. Passed. Mr. Ridgway read an act authorizing the construc-Mr. Ridgway read an act authorizing the construc-tion of a bridge over the Schuyikill river at Philadel-phia, stating at the same time that he was not com-mitted in favor of the project, but merely read the act to oblige parties who had forwarded it to Har-risburg.

risburg,
Mr. Conneil read an act authorizing the increase of
the capital stock of the Connecting Railroad.
Mr. McConaughy, an act requiring notices of application for legislation to be made. cation for legislation to be made.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported the Philadelphia Sunday travelbill with a negative recommendation. This does not destroy the bill, which will come before the Senate for final disposition, but he merely expressed the views of the majority of the Committee on Vice and Immorality on the subject.

Mr. Worthington called up an act for the promotion of medical science, and to prevent traffic in human bodies in Philadelphia and Allegheny, which was passed.

An act to authorize any nine persons to construct railroads in any part of Pennsylvania was considered and discussed at length.

Mr. McConaughy called up an act incorporating the National Homestead of Pittsburg, which was

House of Representatives.

A supplement to the mechanics' lien law, authorizing liens to be issued for improvements upon build ings as well as upon the original construction, was discussed and passed.

The repairs and improvements must amount in value to over \$20.

An act confirming the title of William T. Hughes to certain real estate was passed.

An act authorizing the appropriation of ground for public purposes on the Schurlicht, near Philadelphia, was passed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Cotton dull at 31c. for Middling npiands. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio at 1334@14c., in gold, for prime to choice. Flour dull; superfine CRy Mills. \$10; Northwestern superfine, \$9-95; Brazil brands, \$14-50@44-76. Wheat—choice winter at \$3-25@3-30; fair winter at \$3-12. Corn—supply light; mixed white. \$8c.; good to prime, \$1-02; yellow \$1. Oats at 58 cents. Sugar steady at 1036@1034 for fair to good refining. Chicago Mess Pork at \$22; new Mess at 9.

THE FRENCH ARMY .- La Patrie says that the particulars of the law for the reorganization of the military service in France have been definitely settled in the Council of State. The president of the section on war and marine was charged with the duty of reporting the project to the Legislature. The time of active service is fixed at five years, after which the soldier must serve for four years in the national guard (mobile). Young men not in the active army will serve four years in the reserve and five years in the guard. In the guard will also be enrolled all young men who have obtained exemption from service under the law of the 26th of August, 1855.